

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraph 0005, as follows:

[0005] Generally, hydrocarbon scrubbers are constructed using activated carbon powder in a ceramic substrate. The hydrocarbon scrubber may be remotely connected to the evaporative canister's air inlet or integrated into the canister. The ceramic substrate honeycomb also employs seals to prevent hydrocarbon flow around the honeycomb and to protect ~~protection~~ it from breakage due to the brittle nature of the ceramic.

Please amend paragraph 0023, as follows:

[0023] Figures 3-7 illustrate exemplary embodiments where ~~were~~ the adsorption member 116 comprises layers of adsorption component 118 and porous component 120. Although the discussion of these figures relates to embodiments where ~~were~~ the adsorption component 118 comprises the outer layer, various other embodiments are realized. For example, porous component 120 may comprise the outer layer of the adsorption member (i.e., the layer on the outermost surface of the adsorber member 116). Alternatively, the adsorption member 116 may be in the form of a felt (woven or non-woven) and used without the porous component 120, since the porous component 120 is generally employed to reduced restriction to fluid flow through adsorption member 118.

In other words, adsorption member 116 may comprise any design capable of adsorbing volatile organic compounds (e.g., hydrocarbons found in automotive fuel), while being capable of operating in, for example, an automobile as a hydrocarbon scrubber.

Please amend paragraph 0025, as follows:

[0007] If the porous component 120 is used as the outer layer, a layer of adsorption ~~adsorber~~ component 118 may be disposed at one or both ends of the adsorption ~~adsorber~~ member 116 to ensure the fluid passing through adsorption ~~adsorber~~ member 116 contacts adsorption ~~adsorber~~ component 118 prior to exiting the adsorption ~~adsorber~~ member 116. Referring now to Figure 5, an exemplary embodiment is illustrated, wherein adsorption member 116 is generally cylindrical, and wherein the adsorption member comprises alternating layers of adsorption component 118 and porous component 120. Although the adsorption member 116 can comprise any number of designs as discussed above, adsorption member 116 may preferably have the outer surface comprise adsorption component 118 as illustrated in the exemplary embodiment of Figure 5. Without being bound by theory, by having an outer surface of adsorption member 116 comprising adsorption component 118, a “quick” fluid flow path along inner surface of housing is eliminated. The term “quick” is used to generically describe fluid flow behavior, i.e., fluid generally flows in the path of least resistance. That is, the fluid flow is forced through the adsorption ~~adsorber~~ member 116 such that hydrocarbons can

be adsorbed by the adsorption component 118. If porous component 120 were to comprise an outer surface of adsorption ~~member component~~ 116 rather than adsorption component 118, all else being equal, a greater flow volume may be achieved in that layer than if an outer surface comprising adsorption component 118 were used, thereby potentially enabling hydrocarbons to pass through the adsorption ~~adsorber~~ member 116. Generally, porous component 120 allows for reduced restriction to air flow while adsorption component 118 provides for the adsorption of hydrocarbons. Therefore, adsorption ~~adsorber~~ component 118 is preferably disposed on the outer surface of adsorption ~~adsorber~~ member 116, adjacent housing 106.

Please amend paragraph 0038, as follows:

[0038] The hydrocarbon scrubber of this disclosure may be used in other areas of application other than the automotive industry. Essentially, the hydrocarbon scrubber may be adapted or used for any evaporative emissions system. Additionally, the activated carbon fibers made from a novoloid precursor may be incorporated into standard substrate designs, i.e., the activated carbon made from a novoloid precursor may be incorporated in designs using a ceramic monolith. More particularly, the activated carbon made from ~~form~~ a novoloid may be added to a ceramic forming material during extrusion of the monolith.

Please amend paragraph 0039, as follows:

[0039] The restriction (pressure drop) for various hydrocarbon scrubber designs was measured at a flow rate of 60 standard liters per minute (SLPM). This data is summarized below in Table 1. The first four examples illustrate a configuration where ~~were~~ the scrubber is incorporated into a main evaporative canister. This package design is similar to that shown in Figure 2. The last two examples illustrate a configuration where ~~were~~ the scrubber is a stand-alone device, which is similar to the evaporative emission device 100 shown in Figure 1. The term “Kynol” as used in this section refers to a felt adsorption material comprising activated carbon made from a novoloid precursor, Kynol<sup>TM</sup>.